

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS***Asia & Pacific*

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## JAPAN

Government Announces Second Market-Opening Plan	C 1
Government Statement	C 2
Affect on Revenues	C 3
Suzuki Urges Support	C 3
Sakurauchi Comments	C 4
EC Praises Move	C 4
Suzuki on Topics for Discussion With Zhao Ziyang	C 5
Diet Chamber Adopts Nuclear Arms Resolution	C 5

## NORTH KOREA

North Protests Intrusion of SR-71 on 27 May	D 1
Pyongyang Details Violations at MAC Meeting	D 1
NODONG SINMUN Scores S. Korean-U.S. Centennial [27 May]	D 3
S. Korean Student Demonstrations Reported	D 4
'Secret Report' Details Discontent in South	D 4
Captured Japanese Fishing Boats Are Released	D 5
Kim Il-song Receives Mayor of Copenhagen	D 5
VRPR: Foreigners Hail Kim Chong-il Leader	D 6
NODONG SINMUN on Cause of World Independence [27 May]	D 7

## SOUTH KOREA

Further Materials on ROK Curb Loan Scandal	E 1
Yi Chol-hui Called Mastermind	E 1
Assembly Session Opens	E 1
Restoration of Trust [KOREA HERALD 28 May]	E 2
Planning Board Sees Economic Upturn in Indices [KOREA TIMES 28 May]	E 3
Companies Skeptical of Government Oil Policy	E 4
Buddhists Hold Rally Denouncing Christians [KOREA TIMES 28 May]	E 4

## KAMPUCHEA

Chey Saphon Returns From USSR, East Europe	H 1
Justice Minister Returns From GDR 27 May	H 1
Heng Samrin Greets Hungary's Janos Kadar	H 1
International Women's Delegations Visit	H 1

## LAOS

Kaysone Phomviharn Greets Hungary's Janos Kadar	I 1
Three Year Trade Agreements Signed With Poland	I 1
Briefs: Farewell Function for FAO Representative	I 1

## THAILAND

VOFA Rejects SRV's Charge on Thai Violations	J 1
AFP Reports on Thai Politics, Prem's View of CPT	J 1

NATION REVIEW Urges British Military Restraint [28 May]  
Briefs: Japanese Grant

J 2  
J 2

## VIETNAM

VNA Reports Le Duan in USSR for 'Vacation'  
Hanoi Reports on Council of State Session  
AFP Report on Interview With SRV's Vo Dong Giang  
Van Tien Dung Attends, Speaks at Army Conference  
Van Tien Dung's Address  
TAP CHI CONG SAN Views Fifth VCP Congress [Apr]

K 1  
K 1  
K 1  
K 2  
K 3  
K 5

## MALAYSIA &amp; SINGAPORE

## MALAYSIA

Mahathir Calls for Party Unity, Discipline  
Kuala Lumpur Welcomes Dhanabalan's Tokyo Remark

O 1  
O 1

## SINGAPORE

French Minister Jobert Ends Visit 27 May

O 2

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCES SECOND MARKET-OPENING PLAN

OW271105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1005 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 27, KYODO -- The government Thursday announced an eight-point package of measures to open up the Japanese market, featuring total abolition of import duty on 96 industrial products and an updated schedule of tariff cuts for 19 farm and fishery products.

The market-opening program second in just over five months, calls for expanding import quotas for agricultural and fishery products, improving import testing procedures, streamlining distribution and business practices, liberalizing trade in services, expanding tobacco and other imports and promoting trade and international cooperation in advanced technology.

In the first package, announced last December and January, Japan reduced tariffs on 1,653 items two years earlier than originally scheduled in the Tokyo round of tariff talks, and removed or eased so-called nontariff barriers in a total of 86 cases.

The second package, to be approved at a special ministerial meeting on economic affairs Friday, will be conveyed to Japan's trade partners in a statement by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, a government spokesman said. Suzuki will explain the program at the seven-nation economic summit scheduled for June 4-6 at Versailles.

A government official, who briefed reporters on the package, said he was confident "this program will be significantly appreciation" by Japan's trade partners.

Masumi Esaki, chairman of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party's special committee on international economic policies, called it a "dramatic step that no other country could afford to carry out."

A senior MITI official said Suzuki's statement will be significant as an expression of Japan's determination to maintain harmonious relations with its trading partners. "It (the new package) may not eliminate the trade friction with the United States and Western Europe altogether," the official said, "but it is a unilateral step by Japan to promote trade with other countries."

There were no immediate official reactions from Japan's major trading partners.

But U.S. Ambassador to Tokyo Mike Mansfield, who was briefed on the program in advance by Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi, described it as the first important step on a long road toward liberalization of the Japanese market, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Prior briefings were also given to the Canadian and European Common Market ambassadors in separate meetings with Sakurauchi. The diplomats were not immediately available for comment.

The second package involves tariff cuts on a total of 215 items. Of these, 96 industrial products, including machine tools, refrigerators, timepieces and cut diamonds will be made completely duty-free in April 1983.

Tariffs will also be reduced on 119 other items including 17 farm and fishery products next April, instead of in 1987 as agreed under the Tokyo-round multilateral trade negotiations.

Among them will be frozen herring roe, peanut butter, chocolate confectionary, lemon juice, photographic film, silicones, tires and tire casings, glassware, nuclear reactors, medical instruments, fountain pens, lighters and smoking pipes.

Officials said that the reduction will halve the average tariff rate on the 102 industrial products involved to 3 percent from the present 6.2 percent.

As to 22 farm and fishery products, currently subject to import curbs, the package called for increasing quantitative quotas on four items -- herring, prepared and preserved pork, hi-test molasses and canned pineapple -- in line with an agreement reached earlier this week at the Japan-U.S. trade talks in Washington.

As a step to increase tobacco imports, over the next three years Japan will authorize all domestic retailers to sell imported cigarettes. Initially, the number of retailers allowed to sell foreign brands will be increased from the present 20,000 to 70,000 by fiscal 1983. There are roughly 250,000 tobacco retail shops across Japan.

The package also called for government-level efforts to promote imports of Alaskan crude oil and steaming coal from the western part of the United States.

In the field of services, foreign entities now engaging in banking, insurance and securities business in Japan will be extended the same treatment as their Japanese counterparts.

The program also calls for measures to ease restrictions on the use of Japan's telecommunications network for data processing purposes.

As regards trade in advanced technology, Japan will promote research and development suitable for international cooperation and will maintain a non-discriminatory policy toward participation by Japan-based foreign-owned firms in government-supported projects.

Officials said that a Japan-U.S. working group will be established to promote high-technology industries and expand trade in high-tech products between the two countries. They also said the government will study the possibility of joint research and development of advanced science and technology with the U.S. and Europe.

In other areas, the officials said that the government will actively encourage industrial cooperation through such means as mutual investment, technology transfers and joint projects in third markets.

#### Government Statement

OW271211 Tokyo KYODO in English 1159 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 28, KYODO -- In announcing its second market-opening package Thursday, the government said it was striving to open the Japanese market wider to foreign products in order to contribute to the revitalization of the world economy and to achieve a balanced expansion of the nation's foreign trade. In this context, it said, Japan will take steps to increase domestic demand.

A statement entitled "trends of the international economy and the position of Japan" was released along with details of the second set of measures aimed at facilitating the flow of foreign goods into the Japanese market so as to ameliorate persistent complaints in the United States and West Europe about massive trade deficits with this country.



Maintaining that American and European discontent stems in part from misunderstanding and lack of information, the government said it would take every available opportunity to promote full understanding abroad through mutual exchanges.

On the current state of the world economy, the government noted that developed nations in Europe and North America were afflicted with unemployment and inflation. It also called attention to rising protectionism.

In such circumstances, Japan considers it important to firmly maintain the free trading system and to revitalize the world economy, it said.

#### Affect on Revenues

OW271307 Tokyo KYODO in English 1240 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 27, KYODO -- Removal or reduction of tariffs on 215 import items, the heart of the second market-opening package announced Thursday, will pare government revenues by about yen 20 billion (dollar 83 million) in fiscal 1983 beginning next April, the first year of enforcement, Finance Ministry sources said the same day.

The total import value of the goods concerned amounted to yen 825.1 billion (dollars 3.44 billion) in fiscal 1981, accounting for 8.8 percent of imports of all dutiable goods with the exception of petroleum. Total imports of dutiable goods were worth yen 9,329.9 billion (dollar 38.9 billion), they said.

The market-opening package calls for lifting import duties on 96 agricultural, fishery and industrial products, and lowering rates on 119 others effective from fiscal 1983.

The estimated drop in tariff revenues will be much the same as that expected of the first market-opening package announced in December last year.

The reduction of tariffs on 1,653 items, as outlined by that package and enforced from this April 1, will trim the government's revenues by an estimated yen 25 billion in the current fiscal year ending next March, the sources said.

The package called for carrying out at one stroke in fiscal 1982 tariff cuts for the 1,653 items, originally scheduled to be spread over three years from fiscal 1982 to 1984 under the Tokyo-round agreement.

#### Suzuki Urges Support

OW280411 Tokyo KYODO in English 0305 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 28, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday urged the administration and business community to welcome foreign products and investment to help open the Japanese market wider to foreign interests.

Suzuki made the remark in a statement issued after the government adopted a second package of market-opening measures featuring cuts in import duties on 215 manufactured and farm products.

In the statement, he said that in order to help the package bring about concrete results, it is necessary to have the "attitude to welcome foreign products or foreign investment in actual administrative management and economic activities," without discriminating against them.

Suzuki told reporters the package is the best Japan can do, suggesting that no third package is forthcoming. "We have done our utmost," Suzuki said. "We have no more secret trump card on hand."

#### Sakurauchi Comments

OW280427 Tokyo KYODO in English 0348 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 28, KYODO -- Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi said Friday the second package of measures to open the Japanese market is "the fruit of maximum effort exerted by the Japanese Government" and hoped the measures would fully satisfy foreign nations.

Sakurauchi made the remark at a press conference following a meeting of ministers in charge of economic affairs which formally adopted the market-opening measures. The measures include elimination of tariffs on 96 industrial items and expansion of import quotas on 17 farm products.

Quoting a statement issued by Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki, the foreign minister emphasized Japan's readiness to make contributions worthy of its ability to revitalize the stagnant world economy and expand world trade.

He told the press that he received a cable from the Japanese Embassy in Washington quoting a statement by U.S. Trade Representative William Brock welcoming Tokyo's move. He said that the positive reaction by the U.S. Government encouraged him.

Questioned on whether the Japanese Government is preparing a third package of market-opening measures, the foreign minister firmly asserted: "We are not thinking of a third package currently."

"For a one-or-two-year term, we think that the measures we have taken will bring about positive results, when they are implemented," he said.

But Sakurauchi added that this does not mean that the scheduled talks with the United States on expansion of beef and citrus fruit imports in October will reach no agreement to liberalize farm products.

The bilateral negotiations will be staged in the framework of the Tokyo round multinational negotiations of the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade (GATT) and the outcome of the talks will be carried out regardless of the package market-opening measures, Sakurauchi said.

#### EC Praises Move

OW280055 Tokyo KYODO in English 0023 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Brussels, May 27, KYODO -- The European Community Commission praised Japan Thursday for its "serious effort" to open up the market wider to foreign products, Japanese Ambassador to the EC Takaaki Kagawa said.

Commission Vice President Wilhelm Haferkamp told Kagawa he knew well that Japan is now in a politically difficult situation. Haferkamp, to whom Kagawa handed a document on Japanese measures, was quoted as saying that he would evaluate the package as a whole.

The Japanese ambassador also quoted Haferkamp as saying that the EC Commission would make clear its stand after fully studying the Japanese action.

Earlier in the day in Tokyo, the Japanese Government announced an eight-point package of measures to open up the domestic market, featuring total abolition of import duty on 96 industrial products and an updated schedule of tariff cuts for 19 farm and fishery products.

SUZUKI ON TOPICS FOR DISCUSSION WITH ZHAO ZIYANG

OW280741 Tokyo KYODO in English 0644 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 28, KYODO -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Friday indicated that he for his part would not raise the question of Sino-American relations during his scheduled two rounds of talks with Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here on May 31 and June 1.

The China-U.S. relations are a matter for the two countries to talk about, Suzuki said in reply to newsmen's questions on the Beijing-Washington relations which have been strained over the U.S. plan for continued arms spare sales to Taiwan. Zhao is scheduled to arrive here next Monday for a six-day official visit.

Suzuki also said Japan-China relations are now at their best and he wanted to have a thorough discussion with Zhao on how to maintain and further develop the good relations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the normalization of relations between the two countries.

DIET CHAMBER ADOPTS NUCLEAR ARMS RESOLUTION

OW271239 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, May 27, KYODO -- The lower house of the Diet (parliament) Thursday unanimously adopted a resolution calling for an end to the nuclear arms race and elimination of nuclear weapons. The resolution says nuclear disarmament is the desire of the Japanese people, who maintain a three-point non-nuclear policy. The three-point policy bans production, possession and introduction of nuclear weapons into Japan.

The resolution described nuclear weapons as the gravest threat to human survival and demanded that they never be used again. Two western Japan cities - Hiroshima and Nagasaki -- are the only cities in the world to have suffered nuclear bombings.

Nuclear disarmament would be a step toward the permanent world peace the human race has long strived for, the resolution said.

The document was drafted with an eye to the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament to open in New York on June 7. Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki will address the special U.N. meeting.

The resolution, a product of hot debate among the ruling and opposition parties, is due to be endorsed by the House of Concillors Friday.

The document notes that the U.N. session is held at a time when the antinuclear movement is gaining momentum worldwide. The U.N. disarmament meeting may adopt a resolution against use of nuclear weapons.

Speaking at a lower house session, Suzuki said, however, such a resolution might be difficult to pass because there is currently no international agreement controlling production, stockpiling and reduction of nuclear weapons. He said the present peace and security of the world depend on the deterrent power of nuclear weapons.

What is needed now, Suzuki said, is the creation of feasible measures for total nuclear disarmament which he described as a final goal. Japan is prepared to take the initiative to achieve a total ban on nuclear tests, Suzuki added at the session of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Pressed by opposition party dietmen to state whether Japan is ready to declare itself a nuclear arms-free zone, Suzuki said such a possibility was remote because of current relations between the United States, the Soviet Union and China. A peace zone without nuclear weapons could be declared only after the three countries have established relations of mutual trust, Suzuki added.

NORTH PROTESTS INTRUSION OF SR-71 ON 27 MAY

SK271542 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 27 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors again infiltrated the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the airspace above the Kanryong Peninsula, South Hwanghae Province, in the western part of our country at around 13:39 on May 27 and committed acts of espionage against the northern half of the republic.

Earlier, at around 13:20 they sent the spy plane into the airspace across the military boundary east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country.

The successive infiltration of the spy plane by the U.S. imperialist aggressors into the eastern and western airspace of our country on May 26 and 27 despite our repeated protest and denunciation is a vicious challenge to the unanimous aspiration and desire of our people and the world peace-loving people for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and a premeditated act for feverishly hastening preparations for a war against the northern half of the republic.

The entire Korean people and People's Army soldiers are watching with heightened vigilance the evermore undisguised espionage of the U.S. imperialist aggressors against our country.

PYONGYANG DETAILS VIOLATIONS AT MAC MEETING

SK280450 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 0330 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] The 413th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] is ongoing in Panmunjom. As has been reported, the South Korean puppet army committed vicious armed provocation against us in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ], south of (Pyongyang) in the central front on 17 May.

Outrageously violating the armistice agreement, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements are repeatedly perpetrating grave military provocations against us in the air and land and on the sea.

At the meeting, our side lodged a strong protest with the enemy side against such criminal acts and called the enemy to account. According to the remarks of Maj Gen Han Chu-kyong, the senior members of our side at the meeting, members of the civil police of our side were performing a routine patrol mission in the area of our side of the DMZ on the morning of 17 May. It was around 1050 when they passed the railway near the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] Marker No 0565.

At this moment, the enemy began to shoot from its positions south of MDL Marker Nos 0560, 0572, 0577 and 0579. At the same time, four soldiers of the South Korean puppet army, lying in ambush near MDL marker No 0565, abruptly rushed at the members of the patrol team of our side, crossed the MDL along the railway, and fired at them. Members of the patrol team of our side were compelled to cope with this situation. Soldiers of the South Korean puppet army, frightened by this, ran away even throwing away their weapons in the area on our side.

At this moment, scores of South Korean puppet soldiers started firing at members of the patrol team of our side from both sides of the railway in the area 300 meters south of MDL Marker No 0565. Acts of shooting rifles and guns by the South Korean puppet army continued until around 1210 on the same day.

Shooting by the South Korean puppet army lasted until 1210 on 17 May. During this time, the South Korean puppet army fired into our portion about 10 recoilless rifle rounds, about 4,100 large-caliber machine gun rounds and about 8,000 M-16 automatic rifle rounds -- about 12,000 shells and bullets in all.

The senior member of our side protested: Along with various South Korean puppet army posts firing altogether at our posts, the South Korean puppet army attacked our military personnel after setting up an ambush with dozens of armed soldiers near the MDL. This was an intentional carefully planned premeditated act to kill our personnel.

Adding that recent military provocations by the enemy were not confined to this, the senior member of our side continued: The South Korean puppet army fired various rounds from automatic weapons at civil police members, who were performing routine duty and carrying out (?maintenance work) in our portion, from a point 400 meters east of MDL Marker No 0310 on the western frontline around at 1855 on 11 May and a point of 37 degrees 49 minutes 33 seconds north latitude and 126 degrees 40 minutes 48 seconds east longitude around 2025 on the same day. Prior to this, around 1610 on 25 May, the South Korean puppet army fired 20 machine-gun rounds into our side from a point south of MDL Marker No 0139 on the central frontline. Around 1650 on 3 May, the South Korean puppet army dragged Vulcan guns into the area around 1,750 meters southeast of MDL Marker No 0145 on the western frontline. Around 1200 on 25 May, they dragged two recoilless guns into the area around a point 650 meters southeast of MDL marker No 0025 on the western frontline. In addition, they dragged innumerable recoilless guns and automatic weapons into the southern area of the DMZ.

The enemies are also more frequently committing acts of aerial espionage against our side.

The U.S. imperialist aggressors infiltrated a high-speed, high-altitude SR-71 reconnaissance plane into the skies over the Kangyong Peninsula of the west sea of our country at around 1339 on 27 May. Earlier, at around 1320, they committed an act of espionage against the northern half of the republic by infiltrating the plane into the sky over the coastal sea east of Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country.

In the meanwhile, the South Korean puppet army committed an act of espionage against our side in the Demilitarized Zone by infiltrating a helicopter into the sky over a point near 38 degrees 06 minutes 05 seconds north latitude and the 126 degrees 55 minutes 30 seconds east longitude at around 0905 on 12 May.

The enemy side has committed a grave, provocative act against our side in the sea, too. At around 0720 on 15 May, the South Korean puppet army committed a grave criminal act of infiltrating two naval vessels deep into the territorial waters near 38 degrees 38 minutes east longitude.

The acts violating the armistice agreement, including the military provocations, committed by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements on the ground, in the sky and at sea during the period from 1 May to 24 May alone have reached as many as some 1,570 cases.

Our side's senior members said that due to such military provocations by the enemy, the situation of our country is being aggravated with each passing day and that a perilous situation, in which no one knows when military clashes may break out between the two sides is, is being created.

He stressed that the military armistice commission should pay due heed to the military provocations committed by the enemy and should take effective steps to stop them.

Our side's senior member continued, saying that the enemy should look straight at the prevailing situation and act with discretion. He emphatically said that if the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist elements continuously stick to their reckless play with fire against our side despite our repeated warnings, they will be fully responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

The meeting is still in progress.



NODONG SINMUN SCORES S. KOREAN-U.S. CENTENNIAL

SK270239 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2250 GMT 26 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May commentary: "The Rackets Between Aggressors and Nation-Selling Traitors"]

[Text] During the week observing the centennial of the opening of Korea-U.S. relations, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets held various functions, raising a commotion. They exchanged so-called congratulatory missions and messages. On 22 May a ground-breaking ceremony for construction of a monument marking the Korea-U.S. treaty and an elaborate procession were held in Inchon, where the Korea-U.S. treaty was concluded.

It is learned that included in the fancy procession was a model of the ship which the U.S. imperialists' representatives used when the Korea-U.S. treaty was concluded.

While holding such events, the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets ran amok to embellish the aggressive and unequal Korea-U.S. treaty, raving about friendship, solidarity and cooperation. They attempted to justify the U.S. imperialists' policy of war against the Korean people while babbling about joint efforts to safeguard freedom and peace.

This is an intolerable mockery of all the Korean people and a shameless act of fabricating history by distorting the facts. The 100 years since the treaty was concluded is a history of aggression, quite unlike the utterances of the masters and their stooges.

Is the occupation of South Korea for 37 years, enforcing the sorrow of division on the Korean people, aimed at helping the Korean people? Are the provocation of an aggressive war against the Korean people and the frantic scheming to provoke a new nuclear war after turning all of South Korea into a powder keg and a base for nuclear war aimed at peace? Was the instigation of the cruel massacre of the Kwangju residents, who rose in the struggle for democratization of society, mobilizing guns and tanks, for friendship and solidarity? Peace, friendship and solidarity raved about by the aggressors and nation-selling traitors are aggression and war, plunder and massacre and nation-selling.

What the South Korean rulers did in the past is sell half of the nation to the aggressors, implement their masters' policy of aggression and war and drive the South Korean people into misery. A master-servant relation is maintained between the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets. No one with reason can describe the history of aggression and war by the U.S. imperialists as a history of freedom and peace or the relations of aggression and nation-selling as relations of friendship and solidarity. Today, the South Korean people are waging an anti-U.S. struggle, noting that the United States is not the protector, helper and envoy of peace, and struggling in demand of the resignation of the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique which is maintaining its life by relying on U.S. imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets, establishing a week to commemorate the centennial of Korea-U.S. relations, perpetrated a large-scale propaganda campaign by fabricating history. This is to appease the South Korean people's anti-U.S. and anti-Chon Tu-hwan sentiment by concealing the nature of aggressors and stooges and to infuse the idea of worshipping the United States. They are scheming to carry out brigandish and aggressive acts.

This is clearly shown by the fact that U.S. leaders and the Chon Tu-hwan clique openly revealed at the commemorative events their intention to continue acts of aggression and nation-selling. U.S. Secretary of State Haig raved about a new stage of relations between the United States and South Korea based on the long blood ties at a 22 May meeting of the commemorative committee. U.S. President Reagan, prior to this, said that the United States will continue assisting South Korea and fulfill its pledges. On 21 May, traitor Chon Tu-hwan raved that South Korea and the United States will mark another century of relations, that South Korea and the United States are responsible for advancing the Pacific era and so forth.

This means that the United States will continue the policy of aggression and war in Korea and traitor Chon Tu-hwan will play the role of servant even more faithfully.

It is the consistent policy of the U.S. imperialists to achieve the ambition of invading all of Korea by permanently occupying South Korea and taking it as a stronghold. Proceeding from this, the U.S. imperialists are increasing the aggressive forces in South Korea and strengthening military aid to the puppets. Deeply embraced in the bosom of its U.S. imperialist master, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is attempting to achieve an ambition of long-term power by playing the role of shock troops for its masters.

The facts show that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets have taken advantage of the commemorative events for the centennial of the Korea-U.S. relations to strengthen their collusion for aggression and nation-selling.

It is a most urgent desire of the Korean people to achieve nationwide independence, to have the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea and to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. The United States should take its interfering hands off Korea, withdrawing U.S. troops and lethal weapons including nuclear weapons from South Korea. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should apologize to the people for its treacherous nation-selling crimes and immediately step down from power.

#### S. KOREAN STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS REPORTED

SK271406 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1300 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] According to foreign news reports, students of Seoul's Tongguk University on 27 May rose to stage a demonstration of struggle in favor of overthrowing the puppet Chon Tu-hwan clique.

In a response to the appeal of some students who urged them to rise in struggle by disseminating leaflets, a vast number of students joined in the demonstration. It is reported that the number of students who joined in the struggle totaled 1,500. The students became high-spirited while shouting slogans such as "Chon Tu-hwan, resign."

In a bid to suppress the demonstration, the fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique unleashed hundreds of riot police onto the campus of this school. Equipped with police clubs and tear gas canisters, the police rushed into the school and ran wild to suppress the demonstrators, wildly wielding clubs and firing tear gas canisters.

Outraged by the brutal act of suppression by the fascist hooligans, the students kept up a stubborn struggle against the police for 4 hours, counterattacking the police by pelting them with stones. At the end of the wild suppression, the police reportedly took at least five students away.

Furthermore, some 500 students at the Seoul National University [SNU] staged an antigovernment demonstration on the same day, too. After the demonstration, many colleges at this university reportedly closed classrooms.

This antigovernment struggle by the SNU students is reported to have been staged in commemoration of Kim Tae-won, a student who committed suicide by hurling himself from a rooftop in a protest against the militarist hooligan Chon Ty-hwan during a massive struggle demonstration staged against the military clique on 27 May last year.

#### 'SECRET REPORT' DETAILS DISCONTENT IN SOUTH

SK271531 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1503 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 27 (KCNA) -- The May issue of the politico-theoretical magazine SEKAI published in Japan recently carried a secret report from South Korean anti-fascist figures.

The report titled "popular sentiments after May 17" says: People of South Korea are now expressionless: Only "government" bodies and press organs seem to be interested in immediate questions and incidents in South Korea, whether they be political or economic or social or sport. At present people are so expressionless that they appear to be resolved not to bat an eye at any shocking incident. Lying at the bottom of their dead-pan is the distrust in the Chon Tu-hwan "regime."

The present-day public feeling is to be indifferent to all things and distrustful of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime." This is unmistakably the popular truth in the economic crisis. Not allowed to speak what they should like to, people conceive strong distrust in the unilateral speech of the "government."

The successive "regimes" of South Korea have laid emphasis on "threat from the north" and taken "national security" as their primary "state policy." But the people are not likely to show any response, even if the "government" announce an "attack of the north."

There is a possibility of their blankness being turned into a resistance movement with their hardships in life and discontent pent up under the present-day terror rule of the Chon Tu-hwan "regime." It is clear that the foundation of support of the people to the Chon Tu-hwan "regime" is null.

If the minds of the people, blended with students forces, lend an eager ear to their demand, there is possibility of a larger popular uprising than in any time in the past.

#### CAPTURED JAPANESE FISHING BOATS ARE RELEASED

SK280434 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0429 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 28 (KCNA) -- The Japanese fishing boats "Kyofuku-Maru No. 83" and "Kyofuku-Maru No. 85" belonging to the Taiju Fishing Company, Ltd. of Japan were apprehended by a patrol boat of the navy of the Korean People's Army at around 10 hours on May 11 while fishing after illegally intruding into the spot 38 degrees 5 minutes north latitude and 124 degrees 15 minutes east longitude inside the military boundary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

It was not the first time that Japanese fishing boats did fishing after illegally crossing the military boundary of the east and west sea of our country. In April alone they numbered several hundreds, of which more than ten were apprehended.

Each time the competent organ of the DPRK took lenient steps, taking into consideration the good-neighbouring relations with the Japanese people. Although the apprehended boats and crewmen should have been punished by law of our country, the competent organ of the DPRK leniently pardoned them as they honestly admitted their crime and gave assurances that they would no more cross the military boundary, and sent back all the crewmen together with their boats on May 28.

The competent organ of Japan must not abuse the friendly step of the DPRK Government but take appropriate measures lest Japanese fishing boats should cross the military boundary of our country.

#### KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES MAYOR OF COPENHAGEN

SK210659 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 21 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 21 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on May 20 received Egon Weidekamp [as received] member of the Central Executive Committee of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark and Mayor of Copenhagen, Denmark, and his party on a visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Comrade Kim Yong-nam and Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.



The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guest in a warm and friendly atmosphere. The guest presented a gift to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

VRPR: FOREIGNERS HAIL KIM CHONG-IL LEADER

SK280211 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 25 May 82

[Dialogue from feature program "Today's Feature"]

[Text] [Male speaker]: Dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is really a sagacious leader whom the world looks up to. Today, the admiration of the world masses for the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is really growing rapidly.

[Female speaker]: Many foreign friends are unreservedly praising the dear comrade leader, calling him an outstanding ideologist and theoretician who is endlessly loyal to the revolutionary cause of the great leader and is a perfect personification of the great leader's revolutionary ideology.

[Male speaker]: Yes, that's right. Mr (Elhajima Denkeja), general secretary of the trade unions in (?Tunis), once called dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il an outstanding and great ideologist, a creative and talented theoretician and the sagacious leader most highly admired and respected by the people. In his poem written in admiration of the dear comrade leader, a Syrian writer Mr (Mohammad al-Mesri), too, praised the dear comrade leader, calling him a true paragon of the great Kimilsongism, brilliant genius of ideology and leadership [sasanggwa yongdoui pitnanum chonjae], great philosopher, great knight of humanity, great aesthetician, genius of literature and arts, genius of creation and construction and benevolent leader of the people [chaaeroun inminui yongdoja].

The president of the Egyptian World Publication Exhibition Company lauded him, calling him the shining morning star in the sky and eternal beacon of struggle.

The vice chairman of the Mauritius Writers Association praised him as standard-bearer of hope and eternal protector of freedom who gives people eternal life.

[Female speaker]: In particular, the international community is highly praising the dear comrade leader, calling him an extraordinary artist of leadership [pibomhan yongdo Yesulga] who is brilliantly leading the revolutionary cause of chuche with tested leadership. The international community expresses wonder that wherever his leadership reaches, a new history of great changes is unfolded and creation, upsurges, miracles and innovations are effected.

Mr (Jose Francisco Aguilar Bulgareri), member of the Board of Directors of the International Chuche Idea Study Society, called the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il an outstanding leader [kolchulhan chidoja] who possesses the marvelous secrets of extraordinary wisdom and leadership art.

A Cuban (?poet) named Mr (Carmelo Garcia Fernandez) said that thanks to his leadership, the revolution of Korea and the world can advance with a clear and certain goal.

[Male speaker]: Mankind ardently admires dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as the leader of the world's people [segye inminui chidoja] and the leader of the world revolution [segye hyongmyongui yongdoja].

[Female speaker]: The general secretary of the Central Committee of the Dominican Democratic Labor Party said that the great achievements made by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il are widely known to the world's people. He further said that absolute trust in and admiration of him are rising with each passing day, adding that the whole of the world looks up to him highly as the outstanding leader of the world revolution.

Mr (Jaya Patirana), former lawmaker of Sri Lanka, once said that his excellency dear Kim Chong-il is the shining morning star in the east who possesses extraordinary talent and competency to lead Asia and the world, and is a sagacious leader who possesses a seething ambitious spirit and enthusiasm.

[Male speaker]: Mr (G.T. Mishambi), professor at the University of Dar Es Salaam in Tanzania, praised the dear comrade leader, calling him benevolent leader of the whole world's revolutionaries [chon segye hyongmyonggadului chaaeroun chidoja] and future sun of communism.

Mr (Donggodo Mossa), a college professor in Ethiopia, lauded him, calling the dear comrade leader guardian of world peace and guiding star of the Third World's people who struggle for the cause of independence.

#### NODONG SINMUN ON CAUSE OF WORLD INDEPENDENCE

SK270300 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2227 GMT 26 May 82

[NODONG SINMUN 27 May editorial: "Let us struggle to build an independent new society, upholding the banner of independence, friendship and peace"]

[Text] The great leader of our party and people Comrade Kim Il-song, in his historic policy speech "The Tasks of the People's Power To Imbue Society with the Chuche Idea" at the joint meeting of the KWP Central Committee and the Supreme People's Committee, put forward a revolutionary guideline to establish national sovereignty and expedite the brilliant future of communism by embodying the immortal chuche idea and presented a perfect answer to all theoretical and practical problems arising from carrying out the tasks.

Because of their creativeness and correctness, the outstanding ideology and theories in the historic policy speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song are causing a great response from the world's progressive people engaged in political and social circles with each passing day.

In particular, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology and guidelines to make the whole world independent gives endless faith and courage to the world's progressive people who are struggling to completely realize the independence of their country and nation and encourage them to struggle for the realization of the sacred cause to build an independent new society free of domination and subjugation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology to make the whole world independent comprehensively delineates all theoretical and practical questions arising in the struggle to build an independent new world, such as the justness of the cause to make the world independent, the traits of the independent world, the course along which the struggle to make the world independent travels, the method to realize the independence of the world and the historic significance the independence of the world bears.

The ideology on making the whole world independent is a creative one clarified by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who created the immortal chuche idea, always gives correct answers to the questions raised by history and times and delineates the correct goal of struggle and its method. The ideology becomes another brilliant ideological and theoretical asset which will further deepen and develop the chuche revolutionary theory and enrich our ideological treasury.

Thanks to the ideology of making the whole world independent, peoples defending independence can hold a new, powerful ideological and theoretical weapon to build a new world by burying the dark history and can hear the death knell signalling the ultimate end of the imperialists and colonialists who once dominated the world.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's clarification of the ideology on making the whole world independent in his historic policy speech "The Tasks of the People's Power To Imbue Society with the Chuche Idea" becomes the immortal ideological and theoretical exploit of the respected and beloved leader who has illuminated the precious truth -- independence is the life of the country and the nation -- and conducted energetic activities to make the principle of independence govern the world's political arena.

Making the whole world independent is an urgent demand of our era. In the policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song repeatedly clarified our era as a new era of independence and that making the world independent is the just demand of the development of history in our era and the unanimous aspiration of the world's progressive people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The world's people follow the road of independence and call for independence. This is the trend of our era which no force can block.

Our era is the era of independence, which is basically different from past ages and the era in which the popular masses have emerged as masters of their destiny and the world for the first time in history. Peoples who regarded the infringement upon the nation's sovereignty as their destiny are demanding independence, rejecting all kinds of domination and subjugation. More countries are advancing along the road of independence.

The ideology of independence has become a universal ideology and a worldwide trend in our era. Independently pioneering their destiny as its master is the unanimous will of the world's progressive people. Today the strong trend of independence is spreading to all the continents, driving away domination and interference. The popular masses' struggle for independence has never been waged on a worldwide scale. The world's people are unanimously demanding independence, and innumerable countries are advancing along the road of independence. This is the basic trend of our era which no force can block. Such a trend is calling for the realization of the complete independence of countries and nations by accelerating the struggle for independence on a worldwide scale. Only when they make the world independent by vigorously pushing ahead with the trend can all countries and nations, big or small, realize their aspiration for becoming the master of their destiny and the world by ultimately eradicating the principle of the strong preying upon the weak -- which has long dominated the world's political arena.

Making the whole world independent is the common aspiration of the world's progressive people defending independence and the inevitable trend of our era. In the policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly delineated the goals, the course and methods to build an independent new world. To win victory in the just cause of building a new world by breaking down the old world, the popular masses should know correct goals and methods to realize them. The more the popular masses who rise in struggle correctly know the goals and methods, the more they can display their courage and revolutionary passion with invincible faith and fighting spirit.

Analyzing and reviewing the struggle of world's peoples to establish their sovereignty and build an independent new world, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song clearly delineated what the independent world is and when such a world is created.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught: The independent world is a world free of domination and colonialism in which the independence of all the countries and nations is completely realized. Only when all countries and nations in the world gain national independence and firmly hold on to it by extricating themselves from all kinds of domination and subjugation by foreign forces can they make the world independent.

The independent world is a new world free of all kinds of domination and subjugation and in which all countries and nations independently pioneer their destiny by establishing their sovereignty. Such an independent world is basically different from the old world of the past.

The old world was under the domination and control of the imperialist powers. They toyed with the destiny of other countries and nations, acting as the master of the world. As a result, many powerless countries and nations suffered infringements upon their sovereignty.

However, instead of the relationship of master and servant, a new relationship in which all countries and nations deal with the world's affairs with equal rights will be established in the independent world. Such an independent new world will be completely created through the course in which all countries and nations gain independence by extricating themselves from all kinds of domination and subjugation by foreign forces and hold on to their sovereignty and when they firmly safeguard their sovereignty.

Mankind has long aspired for an independent new world in which there is no domination and subjugation among countries and nations and each can chart its own destiny. While longing for such an idealistic world, mankind, however, has never had a vivid delineation of it. Thanks to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's clarification of the ideology on making the whole world independent, the traits of the new world of which mankind has long dreamed of generation after generation and the course and time to build the new world were clearly delineated for the first time in history. With a clear awareness of the vivid delineation of the new world in which all countries and nations will establish an equal relationship based on sovereignty and the historic course and time to build such a new world, they can more vigorously wage the struggle to gain complete national sovereignty. For this reason, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology on making the whole world independent is shining as a great banner encouraging peoples to win victory in their struggle for independence.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song not only delineated the traits of the independent world and the way to create it, but clarified with his clairvoyance the significance that the cause of making the whole world independent bears. An independent world, above all, is a new world in which the danger of a new world war will be banished completely and permanent peace will be established on earth.

The ringleaders of world war are imperialists who are enslaved by a wild desire for endless expansionism, adopting war as their means to survive. Since the start of the 20th century, imperialists have waged countless aggressive wars all over the world. Two world wars, which imposed catastrophes on mankind, were provoked by imperialists.

The U.S. imperialists are running amok preparing for a new world war by attracting countries at their beck and call, making many countries fight each other. Because of this, the threat of a new war is increasing with each passing day, thus arousing great anxiety and apprehension among mankind.

However, if they firmly safeguard sovereignty and make the whole world independent, all the progressive countries and peoples can prevent a new world war and, furthermore, remove the threat of it forever. Should Asia, Europe, the Mid-East, Africa, Latin America and Oceania become independent, the U.S. imperialists -- the ringleaders of imperialists -- will be powerless, falling into isolation from the world. They cannot wage a world war without the help of their stooges and puppet countries. When this situation comes to pass, a new world in which there is no war, but peace, will be created. In addition, the long-cherished dream of mankind to live in a peaceful world will be realized.

The realization of the cause to make the whole world independent will effect an epochal turn in the struggle to gain the sovereignty of the popular masses.

The people's struggle for independence is carried out by each national state. Therefore, without the establishment of national sovereignty, the people's independence cannot be achieved. For this reason, achieving the independence of the country and nation is the prerequisite and indispensable requirement for achieving the independence of the people.



When the whole world becomes independent and all countries and nations of the world completely achieve independence, a wise road can be opened for completely achieving people's independence on a world-wide scale and, at the same time, mankind can move to a high peak where it can view the horizon of a new independent, free and prosperous society. Indeed, making the world enjoy independence will be a great event in the political development of the world and a historic victory in mankind's struggle for independence. Accelerating the time when the world will enjoy independence is a sacred, joint cause of the progressive people in our times.

In his historic policy speech, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that in order to achieve the cause of world independence, all countries and nations should firmly maintain independence, thoroughly reject all forms of intervention, strengthen the unity and cohesion of the Nonaligned Movement and further expand and develop this movement.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song's ideology on the way to achieve world independence is an excellent one which illuminates the straight road leading to an independent new world. It is also a guideline which should be firmly maintained until when the world achieves independence. As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the people's might is in their unity. Only when they rely on the strength of unity can the people achieve victory in their joint struggle. When the peoples of all nonaligned countries and newly emerging countries firmly maintain independence, firmly unite and vigorously wage the joint struggle, they can successfully repel any schemes of imperialists for aggression and intervention, firmly defend the sovereignty of their countries and nations and vigorously accelerate world independence.

Our party is a revolutionary party which struggles to completely achieve independence of the people in our country and in the world, while taking the *chuche* idea as its firm guiding principle. Strengthening friendship and solidarity with all progressive countries and struggling with them to build an independent new world is an important foreign policy of our party and is a international duty imposed on our people.

Firmly establishing national independence and safeguarding national sovereignty in our country is a part of a sacred struggle to accelerate the cause of making the world independent. It is also responsible and honorable work to successfully fulfill an international duty assigned by the revolution.

Under the wise leadership of the party, all people in the nation should establish national independence throughout the whole nation and vigorously accelerate imbuing the society with the *chuche* idea by making the U.S. imperialist aggressors withdraw from South Korea and achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland. Then they should further develop our country to be completely and thoroughly independent in all sectors, both in name and reality, and, in this way, vigorously push ahead with the independent trend of the times.

Let us vigorously accelerate making the world independent, in unity with the people in the world who advocate independence, under the lofty banner of independence, friendship and peace.

This is the demand put forth to the people by our party in the field of external relations. Upholding the intention of the party, our peoples will, as in the past, consolidate and develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the progressive peoples in the world who advocate independence by strongly uniting with them and will actively struggle to crush and frustrate the imperialists' maneuvers for war and aggression as well as to defend solid peace and stability in the world.

At the same time, our people will firmly support and encourage the peoples in the world in their struggle to achieve national independence and build a new society, while safeguarding the principles and idea of the Nonaligned Movement.

When the peoples in the world who advocate independence have strengthened unity and cohesion among themselves and vigorously push ahead with the trend of our times, the cause of making the world independent will surely be brilliantly realized. No force can stop the roaring river of our times advancing toward building a new independent society.

FURTHER MATERIALS ON ROK CURB LOAN SCANDAL

## Yi Chol-hui Called Mastermind

SK280205 Seoul YONHAP in English 0146 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP) -- Contrary to what has been generally believed so far, Korea's prosecution office said Friday that the mastermind in the recent multi-million dollar curb market loan scandal was not Chang Yong-cha but her husband Yi Chol-hui, a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA).

Yi, a former National Assemblyman, was forced out of Korean politics in the wake of President Pak Chong-hui's assassination in October 1979. It was then that Yi started to engage in "improper business activities" to secure funds with which to set up an Arab-Korean bank and buy a ranch overseas, the prosecution said.

Yi's marriage to Chang, it said, was a union of convenience. Yi had investigated her wealth and personal connections prior to the marriage, according to the prosecution. For example, Chang has a brother-in-law who is President Chon Tu-hwan's uncle by marriage.

The prosecution said Yi employed some of his former KCIA subordinates when he managed Taehwa Industrial Company and had them gather information about local companies, which he used in his stock market investments. In addition, Yi set up a subsidiary of Taehwa which specialized in industrial information. The prosecution said it is now investigating some of Yi's former employees at Taehwa, including a Mr. Kwon, a former staff officer of the KCIA.

Yi and Chang are in custody with 17 other suspects, including two former bank president, awaiting trial in one of the biggest scandals in South Korean history. The couple allegedly extracted notes for 275 million U.S. dollars from six companies as collateral for loans totaling only 80 million dollars. They then tried to cash the promissory notes held as collateral, and when banks refused to honor them, it caused a run on the stock exchange, dried up short term loan capital and left two major companies in serious financial trouble.

## Assembly Session Opens

SK280804 Seoul YONHAP in English 0744 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP) -- The National Assembly opened a four-day special session Friday afternoon to debate the multi-million dollar curb market scandal and its social and economic ramifications amid reports that minority parties will invoke the right to parliamentary investigation of the case.

The so-called "Mrs. Chang scandal," one of the largest scandals in South Korean history, caused the replacement of 11 members of President Chon Tu-hwan's 22-member Cabinet last week.

Sources said minority parties, including the Democratic Korea Party, plan to demand the resignation of Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun, Deputy Prime Minister Kim Chun-song and Finance Minister Na Ung-pae, all of whom were retained in the Cabinet reshuffle, along with new Justice Minister Chong Chi-kun, who directed the investigation of the scandal as prosecutor general.

By all indications, the current session will be marked by heated debate between the minority parties and the majority Democratic Justice Party, which is intent on thwarting any moves to demand parliamentary investigation or the resignations of the four ministers.

In an address opening the session, Prime Minister Yu said the scandal was especially shocking because it came at a time when a national movement for moral reforms was under-way. "The government is fully aware of its responsibility for letting the affair happen," Yu said. He added that the government is implementing short-term measures to minimize the scandal's effects on the national economy, and is working on long-term measures to prevent the recurrence of similar incidents.

He said the rate of inflation is being kept at a one-digit level as originally projected, and that prospects for the balance of payments are improving, though the recovery of the domestic economy is being delayed due to sluggish exports and consumption.

A total of 19 suspects, including Chang Yong-cha and her husband Yi Chol-hui, a former deputy director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency, are in custody.

Chang and Yi allegedly cashed or attempted to cash huge promissory notes received as collateral for their unofficial loans.

#### Restoration of Trust

SK280115 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 28 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Parliamentary Role"]

[Text] Hardly about two weeks have elapsed since the close of a special session over a policeman's shooting spree before the National Assembly meets in yet another extraordinary sitting today.

Convening two special sessions in a single month is indeed a rare event in the nation's parliamentary history, and it denotes the serious nature of the recent curb loan scandal about which the lawmakers will be busying themselves till early next week in questioning Cabinet members and working out legislative countermeasures.

An aspect of the scandal's graveness, its intricacy and enormous impact, was reflected in the wrangling between the majority and minority parties, which was protracted until the eve of the session's opening and may possibly overshadow its proceedings.

At issue was the extent of the parliamentary function and activities in dealing with the case: Namely, over the opposition demand to invoke an assembly prerogative of waging a high-powered independent probe of the scandal and to adopt a resolution asking for the resignation of a few key ministers who survived last week's extensive Cabinet reshuffle.

Against such opposition calls, the government party has taken a tranquil stand that the assembly session should not turn into a wild forum of politicking but rather play the role of a "convalescent ward" in curing the shocking social malady and its aftermath, thus rounding off the controversy in a reasonable way.

In the ruling Democratic Justice Party's view, intensive reform steps so far taken including drastic shakeups of its own partisan hierarchy as well as the Cabinet lineup have amply displayed the government's resolute commitment to tackle the scandal and similar incidents with a firm sense of "political and moral responsibility."

In any case, the lawmakers of all partisan groups are expected to live up to their common cause of opening the new assembly session -- that is, to look into and work out appropriate steps toward the scandal so as to soothe the popular sentiment without bringing about a political impasse.

Noteworthy in this respect is that the ruling party was not hesitant and in fact took some positive initiatives in the early stage to summon the special sitting in order to wipe away public misgivings and suspicion.

Important in the forthcoming debate on the floor and subsequent wrap-up of legislative steps will be an intensive and comprehensive approach -- and that in constructive ways -- to uproot all actual and potential causes of the scandal and mete out stringent yet effective remedies, forestalling the recurrence of a similar mishap.

What counts more crucially and fundamentally is the perception that the assembly activities will be directed to sweep away all traces of public apprehensions and mistrust, stirred by a spell of stunning incidents in recent months, and thus to regain popular support contributing to social stability.

This task inevitably requires the presentation of a truthful picture of the scandal in a way more convincing to the people -- yet void of sensationalism or manipulation motivated by sheer partisan interests.

By doing so, the parliamentarians will help restore the public trust in politics and reaffirm the assembly's function as the real working forum of representation -- steps essential to national harmony and political development.

#### PLANNING BOARD SEES ECONOMIC UPTURN IN INDICES

SK280135 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 82 p 7

[Text] The slack Korean economy is strongly forecast to enter into a recovery phase step by step from the second half of this year, the Economic Planning Board (EPB) said yesterday.

According to an EPB survey report on business activity for April, the roughly coincident composite index turned to a rising trend last month from the fifth monthly consecutive drop.

The leading composite business index, which shows business conditions two or three months ahead, also maintained an increasing impetus again in April as in the previous month.

The coincident index climbed by 0.6 percent last month, largely helped by gains in the component indices related to shipments, operation rates, wholesaling in Seoul, and employment in manufacturing industry, the report elaborated. The growth rate of the business barometers is compared to a 0.5 percent drop in March.

In the meantime, a slight advance of 0.1 percent was registered in the leading composite index owing mainly to edgeups in four components including those concerning the money supply and orders awarded for Korean-made machinery, the report said. The machinery orders from abroad totaled 283 billion won in April, steep hikes of 73.4 percent and 135.8 percent as each compared with the preceding month and the same month of 1981.

Imports of machinery for industrial facilities on an approval basis amounted to \$93,966 last month. The figure is down 4.7 percent from March, but sharply up 56.1 percent over April last year, the report shows.

Construction orders in the public sector recorded a 45.3 percent fall from March, but those in the private sector a 16 percent jump.

The industrial production index rallied by 3.4 percent in the month from a 2.7 percent drop in March due principally to a favorable tone in cement and refrigerator outputs. The seasonally adjusted production index in April, according to the report. [as published]

The sales index broke a continuously steady trend increasing by 4.7 percent in the original index and by 2.9 percent in the adjusted index last month. The rise of the indices primarily resulted from large increases in the sales of refrigerators, passenger cars and tractors for agricultural use, which soared by 57.5 percent, 56 percent and a surprising 656.1 percent, respectively.



COMPANIES SKEPTICAL OF GOVERNMENT OIL POLICY

SK280147 Seoul YONHAP in English 0136 GMT 28 May 82

[Text] Seoul, May 28 (YONHAP) -- Korean oil importers and refiners are skeptical of the government plan to allow the prices of oil derivatives to fluctuate based on free competitive market mechanisms.

Business sources here said Friday that a long-term, stable supply of crude oil and oil-producing countries' uniform pricing policy, which has nothing to do with the current quality-based pricing system, are essential prerequisites to the planned free domestic oil price system.

The government is pushing ahead with a plan to allow oil importers and refiners to import oil products at their discretion, leaving the fluctuations of domestic oil prices to market mechanisms, thus introducing competition within the oil industry.

Oil importers and refiners maintain that the government plan is certain to bring chaos to the domestic oil supply-and-demand situation because, under the government plan, domestic oil users will try to import as much low-priced oil as possible, leading to an uncontrollable excess of domestically produced oil products.

The business sources pointed out that if the plan is implemented, oil companies will try to import only low-priced heavy oil because of the anticipated competition in the country, which will raise difficult problems with renewing or cancelling existing oil import contracts with oil-producing countries. The new plan goes against the current government policy to diversify crude oil import sources, the sources added.

Oil companies argue that the government should execute a plan from a long-term point of view, designed to decrease Korea's dependency on oil and realign the oil consumption structure before starting a free oil price system.

BUDDHISTS HOLD RALLY DENOUNCING CHRISTIANS

SK280155 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 28 May 82 p 8

[Text] About 300 Buddhists, including monks and students, clashed with police near Chogye-sa Temple in central Seoul yesterday afternoon when they tried to take to the street after holding a rally denouncing some Christian evangelists criticizing Buddhism.

In the rally at Chogye-sa, the headquarters of the chogye order, the protesters specifically accused Rev. Myong Tae-hong, a revivalist who caused a commotion between believers of the two major religions at Namsan church in Wonju City last Tuesday.

Rev. Myong, 46, who claims to have been a Buddhist monk, called Buddhist temples "halls of demons" in a sermon harshly critical of Buddhism during a revival meeting at the church. A Buddhist youth stabbed his own belly inside the church in protest.

About 200 monks and nuns and 100 members of the Federation of Buddhist Student Associations started the protest rally at 3 p.m. they demanded the Presbyterian Church immediately stop its evangelical activities using converts from Buddhism whose careers as monks were dubious.

The protesters also complained that government authorities had failed to take an impartial position on the dispute and asked them to assume responsibility for the incident in Wonju.

After the meeting some of the raliuers ran out of the temple at around 5 p.m. and attempted to stage a street demonstration. Their march was blocked by police but about 30 of them managed to advance to Kwanghwamun intersection, where they were dispersed.

CHEY SAPHON RETURNS FROM USSR, EAST EUROPE

BK280732 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1436 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- At the end of its visits to the USSR, Bulgaria, Hungary and the GDR, the delegation of the Central Organization Commission of the KPRP Central Committee, led by Vice Chairman Chey Saphon, member of the KPRP Central Committee, returned today to Phnom Penh. The purpose of these visits was to exchange experiences with the relevant organs in the countries visited.

The delegation was welcomed at Pochentong Airport by Prach Sun, vice minister of foreign affairs, and members of the commission.

JUSTICE MINISTER RETURNS FROM GDR 27 MAY

BK280747 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1425 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the GDR Ministry of Justice, a Kampuchean delegation led by Minister of Justice Uk Bunchhoeun paid a friendly visit to the GDR from 12-22 May. The delegation was received in audience by Herbert Krolikowski, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers [name and title as received].

Uk Bunchhoeun held a meeting with Hans-Joachim Heusinger, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of justice, on the training of judicial cadres for Kampuchea by the GDR. The delegation met with other personalities of the GDR Government and Kampuchean students as well as trainees in Hildburghausen and Babelsberg. It made information trips to the provinces, attended a meeting organized by the GDR Ministry of Justice and granted interviews to the magazine NEW JUSTICE and the paper HORIZONT.

HENG SAMRIN GREET'S HUNGARY'S JANOS KADAR

BK260521 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0358 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 26 May (SPK) -- Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, sent his warm greetings to Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. In his message, Heng Samrin wished him the best of health, long life and new successes to raise the Hungarian people's living standards and safeguard world peace.

INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S DELEGATIONS VISIT

BK280727 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1438 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 27 May (SPK) -- At the invitation of the Kampuchean Women's Union, a delegation of the Committee of Soviet Women, led by Deputy Chairman Rimma Alechetchkina [name and title as received], arrived in Phnom Penh today for a friendly visit.

Another delegation of the Women's International Democratic Federation [WIDF] also arrived this morning in Phnom Penh. It is composed of Kladis Bars Alvare, member of the Nicaraguan women's committee, and Marie Therese Avemeka, member of the Congolese Women's Revolutionary Union. The delegations were welcomed at the airport by Mean Saman, chairman of the Kampuchea Women's Union.

KAYSONE PHOMVIHAN GREET'S HUNGARY'S JANOS KADAR

BK261026 Vientiane KPL in English 0910 CMT 26 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 26 May (KPL) -- Lao Party General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan recently sent a congratulatory message to greet First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Janos Kadar who turns 70 today.

In his warm message to his counterpart the Lao People's Revolutionary Party general secretary hailed the able leadership of Janos Kadar, which was responsible for significant and all-round successes in the processes of improvement of national independence and socialist construction.

The achievements scored, said the message, have helped to raise Hungary's prestige in the international forum, reinforce the strength of the socialist community, contribute to the struggles for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

"The Lao people consider you as a close friend who has continually taken interest to enlarge solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the parties, states, and peoples of Laos and Hungary."

Kaysone Phomvihan's message qualifies Janos Kadar as a thorough and tireless international fighter for peace and friendship among nations against imperialism and other reactionary circles -- which serves the interest of the socialist community's force.

Kaysone Phomvihan also expressed thanks for the continual support and assistance of the Hungarian side for Laos. SIANG PASASON also front pages a biography with portrait of Janos Kadar.

THREE YEAR TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH POLAND

BK271003 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Vientiane, 27 May (KPL) -- Laos and Poland yesterday signed here the 1982-85 agreements on trade exchange and financial clearance. According to the signed agreements, the two sides are to exchange agricultural equipment and consumer goods.

The agreements were signed for the Lao side by Nousai Sitthisai, acting minister of industry and trade, and the Polish side by Marek Czurylo, Polish ambassador to Laos, who also acts as head of the visiting Polish trade delegation.

Sanan Soutthichak, president of Lao-Polish committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation, also witnessed the signing ceremony.

BRIEFS

FAREWELL FUNCTION FOR FAO REPRESENTATIVE -- Vientiane, 20 May (KPL) -- The minister of agriculture, forestry and irrigation, Khamsouk Saignaseng, at a farewell function for FAO representative to Laos, Dr Ljubomir Vacic, acknowledged great contribution of FAO to the Lao people in the fields of agriculture, animal breeding, forestry, and irrigation. Dr Ljubomir Vacic whose mission started in August 1979 promised to report all collected data in Laos to competent UN organisations for further assistance. He also thanked the Lao side for the cooperation and facilities provided to him which helped him to accomplish his mission here. He also expressed his conviction that with determination on the part of Lao side, a higher level of economic and social transformation will be reached.

[Text] [Vientiane KPL in English 0931 GMT 20 May 82 BK]

VOFA REJECTS SRV'S CHARGE ON THAI VIOLATIONS

BK271418 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 27 May 82

[Special feature: "Thailand Denies All Vietnam's Groundless Accusations"]

[Text] On 25 May 1982 the VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY again accused Thailand of violating Kampuchean territory, its waters and air space, and so on. More than that, Vietnam has made several attempts aimed at distorting the fact that Vietnam itself has been the one who has created the political and military tension in the Southeast Asian region which has repercussions on the world as a whole.

Thailand must deny all these groundless accusations and also reaffirm that Thai military forces have neither violated international law nor the principle of international relations. Unlike Vietnam, Thailand has strictly abided by the United Nations' resolutions and international law in solving international problems, particularly, the Kampuchean issue.

AFP REPORTS ON THAI POLITICS, PREM'S VIEW OF CPT

BK280230 Hong Kong AFP in English 1042 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Bangkok, 27 May (AFP) -- Thai Premier Prem Tinsulanon today ruled out the possibility of the outlawed Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) being allowed to emerge from hiding and assume legality.

Saying "communism is an ideology that cannot be accepted in Thailand," Gen Prem affirmed that the pro-Beijing Thai Communist Party would not be allowed to register as a legal political party.

The CPT had its own "way of playing politics," the Thai leader added.

Gen Prem made these comments to reporters at Parliament House where members will tomorrow begin debating proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Among a total of 29 proposed amendments is a call for the prime minister and half of his Cabinet ministers to be elected members of Parliament.

if passed, it would be the first time since Thailand became a constitutional monarchy in 1932 that ballot-box support is a pre-requisite for the prime minister-to-be.

Seni Pramot, whose government was toppled by a military coup d'etat in October 1976, was the last elected prime minister.

Gen Prem, a non-party prime minister, came into power in March 1980 after his predecessor, Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, stepped down in the face of fierce criticism for his government's economic policies.

Gen Prem has so far been reserved about his future plans but political sources say he is not disinterested in running in the next general elections due to take (?place) [words indistinct].

According to insiders, the career soldier is being "wooed" by two leading parties -- the Social Action Party (SAP) and the Democrat Party -- amid active preparations for the election race.

Meanwhile, former Premier Kriangsak's chances of a come-back are said to have dimmed amid apparently irreconcilable differences within his National Democracy Party.

Gen Kriangsak obtained MP status last August after winning a landslide victory in the northeastern Province of Roi Et.

His party ranks second after SAP in seating strength in the 301-strong House of Representatives.

NATION REVIEW URGES BRITISH MILITARY RESTRAINT

BK080330 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 May 82 p 4

[Editorial: "UK Must Curb Her Temptation for Vengeance"]

[Text] Britain has taken a left hook to the chest, an uppercut to the chin and a straight right to the face, and if you believe that the British lion will put its tail between the hind legs and that the naval task force will limp back to Ascension Islands, take all your money and put it on Argentina at Ladbroke's in London. In scintillating prose, THE GUARDIAN, the most liberal and respected of newspapers in Britain says: "Talk of a cease-fire is not the pulsing of voices afraid to fight or queasy at the seepage of blood. It is pause before inevitable but costly Argentinian defeat."

But the point which we would like to stress is that in the Falklands shooting war, with ships being set on fire and planes being shot down -- billions of dollars going up in smoke -- the words 'defeat' and 'victory' do not arise. As we have asked before: Who won World War II? We already know who the losers are -- the Falklanders or the kelpers whose peaceful way of life amounting to tending sheep, is gone, perhaps forever. Their number does not matter, they are people nonetheless.

Now, those most interested in the end to what we would call the stupid Falklands war, if we may be pardoned for seeing things plainly, are wanting Britain to give a way out for the Argentines to retreat respectably, and the most important person saying this is U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig who is even afraid that Britain may secure total victory which would not be in the best interests of the Western hemisphere. Possibly he is right but how does a country, like Britain, react when, as we have quoted above, there is "seepage of blood?"

But there is an axiom of the oldest military strategist of the world, China's Sun Tzu, quoted all the way from Calusewitz to Liddel-Hart, that the army that would be victorious must always provide a way for the enemy to retreat. That verity has not been questioned for over two millennia. But it is rather difficult when islands are involved and when the Argentine Navy refuses to take part in the battle and keeps to its territorial waters. But still Britain can now announce that the Argentinian troops in the Falklands will be given transport to, say Uruguay, which has already indicated acceptance of such a move. Britain has already done something similar -- she has given free passage to the Argentinian troops who surrendered in South Georgia.

Our voice may not be heard across half the globe, but we do trust in British sagacity to survive the tragedy that has befallen her in the loss of some prestigious ships, planes and, irreplaceably, human lives. From our point of view, sympathy with Britain is easy to come by, because we are the frontline state in the Kampuchean guerrilla war with some danger of being at the receiving end of an aggressor's gun-barrel. Stoutly we again reiterate that aggression should not succeed whether in Latin America, or in any other part of the world. Right next door to us, one is going on and we can only look at south Atlantic with the tinted glasses of what is happening east of our border.

BRIEFS

JAPANESE GRANT -- The Japanese Government has extended to Thailand a grant aid worth 500 million yen for the improvement of scientific and technological research equipment and agricultural machinery at Kasetsart University. An agreement on the grant was signed on 14 May at the Department of Technical and Economic Cooperation by the department's director and the Japanese ambassador to Thailand. [Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 14 May 82 BK]



VNA REPORTS LE DUAN IN USSR FOR 'VACATION'

OW271522 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA May 27 -- Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, has left here for a vacation in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

HANOI REPORTS ON COUNCIL OF STATE SESSION

BK280218 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The Council of State recently released a communique saying that on 26 and 27 May 1982 it held a regular meeting under the chairmanship of President Truong Chinh. Attending the meeting was Chairman of the Nationalities Council Hoang Truong Minh.

1. The State Council heard Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach report on his recent visit to the Soviet Union, the GDR, the Republic of India and a number of West European and northern European countries. The Council of State warmly welcomed the fine results of the visit which further strengthened Vietnam's fraternal solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the GDR. The visit also strengthened Vietnam's cooperation with the Republic of India and enhanced mutual understanding with a number of West and northern European countries, thus contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.
2. Acting on the recommendation of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Council of State has decided to appoint ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary to several countries.
3. The State Council heard Nationalities Council Chairman Hoang Truong Minh report on the results of a visit by the National Assembly's Nationalities Committee delegation to Dac Lac and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces.
4. After hearing reports by Chief Justice Pham Hung of the People's Supreme Court and Chief of the People's Supreme Procuratorate Tran Le, the Council of State discussed and gave its viewpoints on the tasks of these two sectors.
5. The Council of State has decided to convene the third session of the Seventh National Assembly in the later half of June 1982.

AFP REPORT ON INTERVIEW WITH SRV'S VO DONG GIANG

BK271509 Hong Kong AFP in English 1446 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Hanoi, 27 May (AFP) -- Vietnam sees the "stabilization" of the situation on the Sino-Vietnamese border plus the diplomatic "isolation" and military weakness of the Khmer Rouge regime as "positive factors" which could lead to a partial withdrawal of its troops from Cambodia.

In an interview with AFP yesterday Vice-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang said another "positive factor" was the existence of better prospects for dialogue, as Thailand had not totally rejected negotiations with Vietnam.

There was clearer perception in the member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and "even within the Thai Government" that the tension in Southeast Asia was not "an East-West confrontation but Indo-Chinese." [as received]

Noting that "dialogue continues to go forward" with ASEAN countries Mr Giang said Thailand could provide guarantees that could include "a demilitarized zone, an end to infiltration (on the Cambodian border), the end of Thai aid to the forces of (Khmer Rouge leader) Pol Pot and (anti-communist leader) Son Sann" (?or) "something else." "We are ready to make a step forward if, from the other side, Thailand demonstrates its goodwill. We are waiting", Mr Giang said.

He also implicitly admitted that the estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia were indeed "foreign" troops in a third country, whether or not they were there in response to a call from Phnom Penh.

Vietnam favoured the "global solution" advocated by the non-aligned countries in New Delhi last year under the form of withdrawal of "all foreign troops from the region," Mr Giang said. "We are ready to withdraw from Kampuchea (Cambodia) if the Chinese withdraw from the Paracel Islands (in the South China Sea disputed by China and Vietnam) or the Americans from the Philippines", he added. Until now, Vietnam had always taken "foreign troops" to mean troops from outside the Southeast Asian region.

Observers said the fact that the affirmation that "positive factors" existed for the troop pullout from Vietnam was made on the same day that Hanoi voiced support for Sino-Soviet rapprochement also constituted a call for dialogue to Beijing. Vietnam was "very favourable" to a Sino-Soviet normalization which would "benefit" Hanoi, Mr Giang said. Observers said this was another way for Vietnam which has several times called for the reopening of Sino-Vietnamese talks broken off in December 1979, to show its "goodwill."

This -- belated -- Vietnamese reaction to the recent Soviet overtures to China including President Leonid Brezhnev's Tashkent speech in which he described China as a "socialist" country had been eagerly awaited by diplomats here. Given that Hanoi considers the Soviet Union to be its principal ally and China to be its "direct, immediate and dangerous enemy" Hanoi could have feared that Sino-Soviet rapprochement could harm it.

However, optimism about Hanoi's goodwill gesture to China was tempered by Mr Giang's comment that "the realities of the last few years have shown that the danger threatening Southeast Asia with instability is Chinese expansionism."

Mr Giang also admitted to differences between the Vietnamese and Soviet classification of the Chinese regime, as the Vietnamese consider the Chinese leadership to be "Maoist" and thus "anti-socialist." But this difference was "not very important," Mr Giang said.

Another element tempering optimism about the Vietnamese call to Beijing was the parallel Mr Giang drew between Sino-Soviet rapprochement and that between Moscow and Washington.

"The rapprochement between expansionism and imperialism (Beijing and Washington) hurt us, but the rapprochement of whatever country with the Soviet Union is positive, as is the case with the United States," he said.

#### VAN TIEN DUNG ATTENDS, SPEAKS AT ARMY CONFERENCE

BK271018 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 May 82

[Text] According to VNA, the first all-army conference to review the movement for initiatives and technical improvement was concluded on 26 May with a splendid success after a 2-day working session.

Sen Gen Van Tien Dung and members of the national initiatives council [hooij dgoongf sangs kiens toanf quoccs] and delegates attending the conference listened attentively to and supported wholeheartedly the 16 reports made by representatives of various units and individuals who had outstanding initiatives.

At the concluding session, the Ministry of National Defense held a solemn ceremony announcing the National Assembly and government's decision to award 24 orders of various kinds to 17 units and 7 individuals who scored outstanding achievements in developing initiatives to serve tasks concerning national defense and economic building.

The all-army initiatives council [hooij dgoongf sangs kieens toanf quaan] also awarded Ministry of National Defense certificates to 66 units and 22 individuals, and incentives worth 4,000-10,000 dong for each outstanding initiative.

In concluding the conference, Lt Gen Bui Phung, member of the VCP Central Committee and vice minister of national defense, on behalf of the steering committee of the conference, stressed the VPA's great potential for initiatives given its contingent of scientific and technical officers, of whom hundreds hold doctorates and master's degrees and thousands are graduates of universities and high schools. Also included in this contingent are tens of thousands of technical cadres and workers and a large numbers of young combatants with a high-level educational background.

The lieutenant general urged all delegates to strive to carry out their tasks urgently after the conference and expressed the hope that, with the tradition of resourcefulness and courage of the VPA and the new thinking and new work methods, officers and combatants will exhibit many new initiatives to contribute to overcoming difficult obstacles on the path toward building our army into a regular and modern army with a high level of combat readiness and able to fulfill all military and economic tasks entrusted by the party and the state.

#### Van Tien Dung's Address

BK280200 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 25 May 82

["Excerpt" from a statement by Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, minister of national defense, at the 25 May 1982 first all-army innovations conference -- read by announcer]

[Text] Following the second national innovations conference held in June 1981, the first all-army innovations conference opened today in Hanoi. Those attending the conference were glad to welcome Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of national defense, who attended the conference and gave his profound opinions.

Addressing the conference during its opening session, Sen Gen Van Tien Dung warmly praised the many achievements scored by our army in its efforts to develop innovations and intentions over the past 5 years. He also mentioned the following three problems:

1. Objective and urgent requirements for the development of innovations and intentions in the army;
2. The need to grasp firmly the overall guidelines for the development of innovations and inventions in the army; and
3. The necessity to enhance further party leadership and uphold the sense of responsibility of unit commanders at all levels for the movement to develop innovations and intentions within their respective units.

In view of the above three problems, Sen Gen Van Tien Dung said: Revolution is a cause of the masses and it means effecting a new change through creativeness. As a result, in order to make the revolution a success, the masses are required to be creative. Creativity is an objective demand of the revolution which also involves the military field. However, as the field of military activities has its own characteristics, the development of innovations and inventions also constitutes an urgent requirement for our army to fulfill.



In economic construction, it is necessary to have innovations and inventions in order to increase labor output and to create high-quality products in large quantities. In the field of military activities, innovations and inventions are also of great significance because they help reduce casualties.

The quantitative and qualitative importance of the equipment and weapons used by the army requires that we must step up the movement to develop innovations and inventions and to increase scientific and technical activities in general.

Based on requirements dictated by the national defense task, the party and people have always tried to provide our army with weapons and equipment of good quality in large quantities. In general, the modernity of many types of weapons and equipment now owned by our army has been well ahead of the country's industrial capabilities. Our army is therefore required to develop its creativity in order to exploit effectively the weapons and equipment which the state has put at the army's disposal at a time when the sources of supply of our army's weapons and equipment still depend on the war booty, especially on the assistance given by the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community.

These modern weapons and equipment are still insufficient to meet our armed forces' requirements in the people's war of national defense. In addition, the characteristics of our battlefield also create different requirements for maintaining and handling these weapons and equipment. These facts prompt us to think, study and invent new technical approaches suitable to the specific combat situation in Vietnam.

The movement to develop innovations and inventions in our army is very extensive, covering many different areas such as maintenance and exploitation of equipment; maintenance of its technical standards; the command, management and training of troops; the meeting of their daily needs and of logistic demands; capital construction; national defense-oriented production, and economic construction. In these areas, especially in the supply of equipment, we must firmly grasp the overall guidelines and the relations between the development of innovations and inventions -- in order to fully use our existing weapons and equipment -- and the invention of new things. Through the maintenance, exploitation and repair of existing equipment, we must accumulate experiences in order to invent new things. Conversely, on the basis of conducting research to invent new things, we must improve our technical know-how before we can create for ourselves the ability to do maintenance work through the exploitation and repair of weapons and equipment of increasingly better quality.

We must rely on the guidelines and tasks for building the armed forces and consolidating national defense, on the potential growth of the national economy, and on the assistance and cooperation given by our fraternal countries to resolve the relations between these areas in a satisfactory manner. We must ensure the supply of equipment and the maintenance of its technical standards in order to meet the unit-building and combat requirements of the armed forces.

The development of innovations and inventions is a scientific and technical movement encompassing the entire army. Therefore, we must rally the massive participation of unit personnel, ranging from commanding cadres to scientific-technical cadres, managerial cadres, workers and combatants. Experience shows that enhancing party leadership and upholding a sense of responsibility among unit commanders at all levels are the basic factors in ensuring that the movement will advance in the right direction and involve the entire army.

Any unit or organ where its commander and its related party organization concern themselves with the movement and associates the movement with their unit or organ's central tasks will be able to develop many innovations and inventions in order to contribute to meeting technical requirements arising from the implementation of the unit's construction and combat tasks.

The party organizations and the commanders of all echelons must stand in the forefront of the movement and in the effort to build and develop collective mastery among officers and men in the development of innovations and inventions. They must attentively foster their units' contingent of scientific and technical cadres and must develop the assault role of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

Along with ideological work, they must attach importance to organizational work in order to see to it that the movement develops widely and profoundly. They must know how to treasure the soldiers' innovations and inventions. The registration and management of innovations must be carried out strictly and be gradually systematized.

TAP CHI CONG SAN VIEWS FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

BK271230 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Apr 82 pp 1-10, 22

[Editorial: "All for the Sake of the Socialist Fatherland and the People's Happiness" -- capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The fifth party congress, held recently in the capital of Hanoi, is an important event in the political life of our party and people in the early years of the 1980's. Over 1,000 delegates, representing more than 1.7 million communist party members in all parts of the country and in the combat trenches in the two fraternal countries, have brought to the congress warm revolutionary sentiments and diversified experiences -- acquired in their struggle and labor over the past 5 years -- for the discussion and decision of the major issues concerning the destiny of the nation and the life of the people.

The resolutions adopted by the fifth congress have further concretized the lines for socialist revolution and socialist economic development laid down by the fourth congress, and reflected our party's new progress in applying the universal laws of socialist revolution to the specific conditions in the country. Therefore, the fifth party congress resolutions have a profound guiding significance to our revolution in the 1980's. With the adoption of these resolutions and the election of the new party Central Committee headed by Comrade Le Duan, the fifth congress is an important milestone on the path of our people's struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

The guiding spirit of the congress is: "ALL FOR THE SAKE OF THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND AND THE PEOPLE'S HAPPINESS." That is the objective of the revolutionary struggle and the daily motto of action of our entire party. That is also the thought and sentiment and the confidence and ideal of life of the communist fighters -- those who have voluntarily chosen the task of serving the people and fulfilling that "most impetuous desire" of esteemed Uncle Ho as the goal of their lifetime struggle.

With the spirit "all for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness," the congress not only paid attention to the defense of the country and preservation of the revolutionary achievements scored with blood through many generations but also discussed and decided on policies, measures and concrete steps to quickly overcome difficulties, exploit the country's potentials, and surmount poverty and backwardness in order to make the fatherland prosperous and powerful and the people well off and happy.

Assessing the situation over the recent past, the congress affirmed: "The past 5 years have been recorded in the nation's history as a glorious and successful stage of the Vietnamese revolution."

It is true that, during this period, we have been able to unify the country in the state plane quickly; promulgate the SRV Constitution; establish the system of proletarian dictatorship throughout the country; defeat the two wars of aggression waged by Chinese expansionists and hegemonists; restore, improve and build the economy; carry out cultural reforms and development; maintain political security firmly; consolidate the militant alliance and form the firm and mutually supporting position of the three Indochinese countries' revolution; and strengthen militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Meanwhile, the influence of the Vietnamese revolution on the struggle of the people in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism has been intensified, and the position of our country in the international arena has been elevated.

These successes have "led the Vietnamese revolution to a new strategic position which is firmer than in the past, thus creating greater potentials for national defense and the successful building of socialism."

To achieve these successes, the Vietnamese people have had to overcome innumerable difficulties. Only by understanding this clearly will we have more pride in the achievements we have scored and more confidence in our party, people and armed forces -- those who have struggled successfully for this great cause with the effective help of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

With a high sense of responsibility toward the country and people, the congress profoundly reviewed the shortcomings and mistakes which we had committed and pointed out the causes set forth measures to correct these shortcomings and mistakes. Obviously, it is our economy -- an economy which still depends heavily on small-scale production, which has been ravaged seriously by war and repeatedly by natural calamities, and which has been subject to enemy sabotage activities -- which is the root cause of the difficulties we now face in our everyday life. Meanwhile, these difficulties have been aggravated by our subjective shortcomings. Besides these shortcomings and mistakes, we must, first of all, take into account such manifestations as SUBJECTIVISM, HASTINESS, CONSERVATISM, AND SLUGGISHNESS in economic management and leadership.

By viewing our work, including the management of social life in all aspects, more extensively, we will find that we have committed a very serious shortcoming -- our laxity in economic and social management. This shortcoming is actually due to our FAILURE TO ADHERE FIRMLY TO THE SYSTEM OF PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP.

In the field of party building, there have emerged prolonged manifestations of conservatism and sluggishness, most noticeably in the work related to cadres.

Proceeding from a comprehensive analysis of the achievements and strongpoints as well as the difficulties and shortcomings mentioned above, our party has drawn valuable lessons for its leadership activities. Through this, the entire party as well as every part cadre and member has taken a step further toward maturity. The greatest lesson is that instead of stopping with a general line, we must concretize the party line into plans for socio-economic development and into major viewpoints, policies and measures for the entire country as well as for every sector and every sphere of activity in accordance with the country's historical conditions and with the needs and capabilities of our people at each specific stage. And in order to carry out the party line, close attention must be given to organizing and guiding the implementation of tasks, building an effective system of management, bringing into use correct incentive policies, building an integrated contingent of qualified and capable cadres, and developing the combined strength of the system of "leadership by the party, mastery by the people and management by the state" in which a task of great importance at present is to uphold firmly party and state discipline and to make the entire society aware of the highly organized and disciplined character of the modern working class.

THE MATURITY OF THE PARTY AND THE NEW STRATEGIC STANCE OF OUR COUNTRY ARE EXTREMELY IMPORTANT FACTORS THAT ENSURE THE CONTINUED ADVANCE OF OUR COUNTRY'S REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE.

It is obviously incorrect to think that our country is in a dark tunnel with no way out. However, to see the brighter side only without realizing the great difficulties still to be overcome and the serious outstanding problems still to be solved is also a naive mistake, if not a manifestation of irresponsibility.

Realities over the past 5 years clearly show that the line for the socialist revolution and the line for building the socialist economy laid down by the fourth party congress are correct. Along with asserting the correctness of party lines and the need for continued implementation of these lines, the fifth party congress pointed out: Party lines are a perfect integrated whole from which there arise some major issues: FIRMLY UPHOLD THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT, ESTABLISH THE SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE MASTERY OF THE LABORING PEOPLE, AND PROCEED TOWARD SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION.

The class struggle in the period of transition toward socialism is very complex and difficult. In our country at present, it is all the more complex and difficult due to many objective causes. This requires that we FIRMLY UPHOLD THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT -- a very sharp tool of our party and people in the struggle for the success of the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

The comprehensive requirements for firmly upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat were clearly spelled out in the resolution of the fourth party congress. Here, we are stressing only one point: To ensure that the dictatorship of the proletariat can fully develop its functions we MUST SEE TO IT THAT THE ORGANIZED AND DISCIPLINED CHARACTER OF THE WORKING CLASS IS THOROUGHLY UNDERSTOOD AMONG ALL THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE SYSTEM OF DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT. This is necessary because in the difficult and complex struggle to build a new society, this organized and disciplined character has an extremely important impact. It serves as a bond binding all party members together in a stable and strong organization and closely binding the party with the entire working class and the laboring people to create the massive strength of the socialist revolution. Lenin said: "...unless the self-imposed discipline of the proletariat can triumph over the state of spontaneous anarchy of the petty bourgeoisie... it is impossible for socialism to win victory" (footnote: V.I. Lenin: Selected Works, Su That Publishing House, 1960, volume II, part I, page 419).

ESTABLISHING THE SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE MASTERY OF THE LABORING PEOPLE constitutes a very crucial objective of our party lines. Its comprehensive requirements were also clearly spelled out in the resolution of the fourth party congress. Here, we need only stress the following point: The party's leadership would be less effective if the party could not raise the majority of the laboring masses to the position of real masters in our society. The more the laboring people can develop their right to mastery, the stronger the party's leadership will become and the more the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat will be consolidated. To be more precise, the voluntary activities of broad sections of the masses and their active participation in the management of the state and in economic and social management are sources of immense strength for the vigorous and uninterrupted advance of our country's revolutionary cause.

The decisive importance of SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION on the success of socialism in our country is undeniable. Only by embarking on socialist industrialization will we be able to build the material-technical bases of socialism. Such bases are the material foundation on which the entire new social system is built. Naturally, each step of socialist industrialization is also a step in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthening the system of collective mastery of the working people.

On the basis of the actual situation in our country, the congress laid down for our people TWO STRATEGIC TASKS:

Firstly, build socialism successfully; and

Secondly, be ready to fight and defend firmly the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.



We must be aware of the reactionary character and wicked schemes of the Beijing hegemonist expansionists against our country, and of the collusion between China and the U.S. imperialists against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the world revolutionary movement. In this way, we will enhance our revolutionary vigilance, build a modern and comprehensive all-people national defense, RESOLUTELY FIGHT AND DEFEAT THE BEIJING REACTIONARY CLIQUE'S MULTIFACETED WAR OF SABOTAGE AGAINST OUR COUNTRY and, at the same time, stand ready to defeat the enemy if he wages large-scale war against our country.

In spite of this, BUILDING SOCIALISM remains our top priority task.

Continuing to implement the revolutionary line laid down by the fourth party congress, we have been concretizing this line still further in the immediate stage, including the whole of the 1980's. The party Central Committee political report presented at the fifth congress stressed: "The stage ahead is one of continuing socialist construction and socialist transformation, further strengthening the political and moral unity of mind of the people, reducing and overcoming difficulties, stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions, stopping and eliminating negative manifestations, achieving important progress in all fields, creating a new balance in the economy, and at the same time, preparing for even steadier and stronger steps forward in the next stage."

In this immediate stage, the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths will be very complex and difficult in all respects -- political, economic, ideological and diplomatic. Therefore, we have to coordinate very closely socialist construction with socialist transformation, economic development with the consolidation of national defense, and ideological education and the development of the working people's right to collective mastery with the strengthening of socialist law. We must use coercive and dictatorial measures vigorously to ensure the scrupulous implementation of the party's lines and state law. Lenin said: "... anyone who believes that the transition from capitalism to socialism can be achieved without resort to coercion and dictatorship will commit the most stupid mistake and show that he is a highly nonsensical utopian" (footnote: V.I. Lenin: Discussion of Industrialization, the Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1967, p 67).

Our people must make every effort to attain the GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OBJECTIVES OF THE 1980's set forth by the congress.

Satisfactory achievement of these objectives will make it possible for our country's economy to meet the consumption needs of society and achieve accumulation of capital within itself. This will help the economy to be more and more balanced on the basis of increased production of goods.

To that end, it is necessary to formulate correctly and implement satisfactorily MAJOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICIES, taking into account inevitable problems arising from the process of our country's advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

We must realize that the relationship between industry and agriculture is a highly important matter. In the stage ahead, we must rely on the country's potential, on our cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and on the strength which our country's heavy industry has developed and will develop, in order to ADVANCE AGRICULTURE TO LARGE-SCALE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION TO A CERTAIN DEGREE, in a closely combined agricultural and industrial structure. Our agriculture has been developed under a uniform national plan, has carried out intensive and specialized cultivation to a fairly high degree, has applied a relatively developed system of division of labor and has yielded fairly abundant products and goods, thereby meeting the country's demands for grain and foodstuffs, raw materials, agricultural products and goods for export.

It has been modernized to a certain degree on the basis of the achievements of our country's heavy industry and of international assistance and cooperation. It has achieved socialist transformation and relied on districts as its main and important base to develop. In fact, it has not developed by itself but is closely associated with the various industrial sectors in which heavy industry, though not yet well developed, has exerted a great effect on agriculture -- an effect which cannot be considered lightly.

In view of this, we must CONCENTRATE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, CONSIDERING AGRICULTURE AS THE FOREMOST FRONT AND ADVANCING IT ONE STEP FURTHER TOWARD LARGE-SCALE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION, WHILE STRIVING TO ACCELERATE THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS AND ESTABLISH AN ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF IMPORTANT HEAVY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND COMBINING AGRICULTURE, CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY AND HEAVY INDUSTRY INTO A RATIONAL GOODS INDUSTRY AGRO-INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE. THESE ARE THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE IMMEDIATE STAGE.

To achieve socialist industrialization under these objectives, we must perform quite a number of jobs and pay attention to establishing a correct system of management and planning while bringing into full play the creativeness and responsibility of all echelons and sectors, from the central to grassroots levels. We must also pay attention to and consider economization as a major and long-term national policy, strive to ensure accumulation, and develop the combined strength of the implementation of the party's general lines and economic line.

Based on the socio-economic strategic guideline which is taking shape, our party has set forth the major tasks for the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. We believe that, with the experience gained in economic and social management and with the new factors which emerged from the initial stage of our effort to do away with the old system of management, the struggle to implement the Third 5-Year Plan will certainly bring about the fine successes we desire, despite the fact that this struggle is still rife with difficulties.

Realities show that the ideological and cultural revolution in our country -- also known as the struggle between "the two paths" in the field of ideology and culture -- is a protracted, complex and difficult struggle. It is because this struggle involves the complete transformation of the concept of the entire society and of the soul and way of life of each individual and seeks to fight the profound influences of neocolonialism that the imperialists and international reactionaries frenziedly oppose it in the field of culture and ideology. Therefore, OUR EFFORT TO SHAPE A NEW CULTURE AND A NEW TYPE OF SOCIALIST MAN CANNOT BE SEPARATED FROM THE STRUGGLE TO WIPE OUT RESOLUTELY ALL THE VESTIGES OF BACKWARD AND REACTIONARY IDEOLOGY AND CULTURE LEFT BEHIND BY THE FORMER SOCIETY OR FROM THE STRUGGLE TO VIGOROUSLY COUNTER ALL PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE ACTIVITIES OF THE IMPERIALISTS AND INTERNATIONAL REACTIONARIES AND CONSTANTLY PREVENT THE PENETRATION OF THE COUNTRY BY ANY INFLUENCE OF THEIR BOURGEOIS, REACTIONARY AND DECADENT IDEOLOGY AND CULTURE.

In recent years, to shape a new culture and a new type of socialist man, our people have carried out activities in numerous aspects and have recorded many successes, especially in the field of educational development. However, there are also many shortcomings such as the decline in the quality of educational work, the laxity in the struggle against reactionary and backward culture, and the lack of militancy in the work related to information and propaganda. It is necessary to overcome these shortcomings resolutely and accelerate the ideological and cultural revolution comprehensively on the basis of "the state and the people work together."

With the understanding that the educational standards of our society depend on neither machinery nor the economic situation, we will carry out cultural development in every locality so as to make it possible for all grassroots units in the cities and rural areas to enjoy a healthy and happy cultural life while contributing effectively to the cause of national construction and defense.

Over the past 5 years, by remaining loyal to the Leninist foreign policy Comrade Ho Chi Minh advocated and upheld and by carrying out a principled foreign policy, our party has scored many great achievements. One of its most outstanding achievements is the strengthening of the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries and the fine development of the relationship and all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community.

From now on, in continuing this principled foreign policy, our people will CONSTANTLY CONSOLIDATE AND FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG VIETNAM, LAOS AND KAMPUCHEA, CONSIDERING IT AS A LAW OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE THREE COUNTRIES AND A QUESTION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE DESTINY OF THE THREE PEOPLES. In addition, our people will FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE SOLIDARITY AND ALL-ROUND COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR COUNTRY AND THE SOVIET UNION, CONSIDERING IT A PRINCIPLE, A POLICY AND A STRATEGY, AS WELL AS AN IDEAL AND A REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENT. Our people are determined to contribute actively to the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist system on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We advocate a policy of establishing good-neighbor relations with the ASEAN countries, being always ready to cooperate with these countries in coordinating efforts to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

We support vigorously the resolute struggle of peoples against bellicose imperialism and other reactionary forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Our state and people totally support the Soviet peace program for the 1980's. We welcome the proposals and initiatives which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev advanced at the 7th All-Union Soviet Trade Union Congress and his recent statement in Tashkent.

We advocate firmly maintaining our policy of friendship and good neighborliness with the Chinese people, but we are determined to struggle against the Beijing hegemonist and expansionist clique which is colluding with U.S. imperialism in an attempt to weaken and annex our country.

The present situation requires us urgently to establish and strengthen the mechanism of PARTY'S LEADERSHIP, PEOPLE'S MASTERY AND STATE MANAGEMENT.

We must, first of all, STRENGTHEN THE PROLETARIAN DICTATORIAL STATE VERY VIGOROUSLY. We must see to it that the national assembly and the people's councils at all levels perform their functions and duties and exercise their powers as people-elected organs, as specified in the Constitution. Our state must STRENGTHEN SOCIAL MANAGEMENT ACCORDING TO LAW. It must fully use its political and economic powers to maintain social discipline and struggle effectively against negativism in the economic and social life. In the working people's interest, our socialist state must resolutely suppress the counterrevolutionaries, the exploiters who have refused to transform themselves, thieves, speculators, smugglers, hooligans and ruffians. On the other hand, it must severely punish state cadres and personnel who have violated the law.

SPECIAL ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO REORGANIZING AND IMPROVING THE OPERATION OF STATE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT ORGANS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND A NEW MANAGERIAL SYSTEM.

Our state managerial apparatus must be compact but effective and capable of managing an economy which is now in the process of transformation and reorganization and is advancing gradually to large-scale socialist production. Managerial activities must be sharp and realistic and their leadership must be close. To this end, such a management system must be highlighted by a clear division of work and responsibilities and must promote the enhancement of everyone's sense of responsibility and discipline. Meanwhile, in production and trade establishments the system of leaders must be implemented strictly.

We must realize that today the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist state is our party's primary task. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTY LEADERSHIP MUST BE REFLECTED IN THE ABILITY TO DEVELOP THE STATE'S MANAGERIAL ROLE AND THE WORKING PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE MASTERY. The party exercises leadership over the state, but it does not do the latter's work, nor encroaches upon the powers of state organs.

THE PARTY'S MASS AGITATION WORK IS OF STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE. As the party exercises leadership over the state, the importance of this task, far from being reduced, has increased. This is because the great cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland, more than any other cause, requires an extensive development of the intellect and great willpower of the masses of people.

Today mass agitation work has new requirements. They involve highly developing the spirit of collective mastery and the initiative and creative spirit of the masses in national construction and defense and, at the same time, taking care of their everyday interests. To fulfill these requirements, it is necessary to improve mass agitation forms and methods in such a way as to subject the masses of all classes, walks of life, ages, circles, religious and nationalities to the party's education and to help them highly develop their positiveness in national construction and defense.

Effective mass agitation work under the new conditions requires combined efforts of all party, government and mass organizations. It is necessary to PREVENT AND OVERCOME BUREAUCRATISM WHICH IS NOW THE MAIN OBSTACLE TO THE MASS AGITATION TASK. Leading party cadres must adopt the practice of establishing constant contact with the masses. Each party member must operate within a mass organization and set a good example in his work. The state must establish a system under which people's organizations will participate in managing state affairs effectively. Mass agitation work must be aimed at promoting and developing A SEETHING AND LASTING SOCIALIST EMULATION MOVEMENT in all fields of social activity, especially on the labor and production front, for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness. Such a movement can only be the combined result of all educational, economic and administrative measures, the important feature of which must be the combination of ideological education with encouragement through material incentives and the correct combination of the three interests: the interests of the entire society, the interests of the collectives and the private interests of workers.

To fulfill strategic duties in the new stage, it is imperative TO CARRY OUT THE PARTY-BUILDING TASK SATISFACTORILY IN ALL RESPECTS AND IMPROVE THE PARTY'S LEADERSHIP AND COMBATIVITY.

The party's lines and the resolutions of the fifth party congress must be concretized into correct plans, policies and measures; the party's practical organizational abilities must be improved; the contingent of cadres must be selected and assigned correctly; and the masses must be organized and motivated to accelerate the revolutionary movement. To attain these basic objectives, the party must continue to enhance its working class character, its vanguard character and its revolutionary and scientific nature.

As required by the revolution, our party must strengthen leadership in all respects, including the cultural, security and national defense domains. But SPECIAL ATTENTION MUST BE GIVEN TO ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP. THE ENTIRE PARTY MUST GO DEEP INTO THE ECONOMIC FRONT, IMPROVE THE STYLE OF LEADERSHIP OVER THE ECONOMY AND ENHANCE ITS ABILITY AND EFFICIENCY IN LEADING THE ECONOMY. More than anything else, the economic domain requires that our party carry out its leadership on a scientific and revolutionary basis. Only in this way can it overcome its present shortcomings and make economic development work progress firmly and steadily.



After having laid down correct guidelines, lines and policies, OUR PARTY MUST STRIVE TO IMPROVE ITS IDEOLOGICAL LEADERSHIP. Ideological work is primarily designed to educate our entire party and all our people and soldiers to develop an unyielding willpower and an iron-like determination and acquire the knowledge necessary to fulfill the two strategic duties -- building socialism and defending the fatherland.

Everyone must be made to understand thoroughly the party's national defense line, its general line on the socialist revolution and its line on building a socialist economy and to have the determination to strive to implement these lines with the greatest revolutionary enthusiasm. Meanwhile, everyone must be determined to struggle against the enemy's psychological warfare, to condemn the hegemonism and expansionism of the Chinese reactionary rulers -- the present direct and dangerous enemy of our nation -- and to criticize views that are inconsistent with the party's lines severely.

The ideological work must be vigorously oriented toward educating and improving the revolutionary qualities of party cadres and members and people and contributing actively to the enhancement of their scientific knowledge, especially their economic knowledge.

To enhance combativity, the ideological work must be directed toward intensively analyzing and SEVERELY CRITICIZING SMALL PRODUCERS' IDEOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS AND OPPOSING RESOLUTELY BOURGEOIS THOUGHTS, NEOCOLONIALIST CULTURAL VESTIGES AND FEUDAL IDEOLOGICAL VESTIGES.

To obtain great results and possess a strong persuasiveness, the ideological task must be associated closely with the reality of the revolution and the thinking of the masses. In particular, it must keep itself abreast of the fresh problems involving the people's everyday life, economic development and the consolidation of national defense, and must be based firmly on Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, it is necessary to expand and improve Marxist-Leninist education among party cadres and members and people and to embark on a comprehensive reform of political and dialectical education work.

Along with strengthening ideological leadership, THE PARTY MUST PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP, WHICH STILL LEAVES MUCH TO BE DESIRED. Organizational work involves many tasks. Only the questions regarding the building of the contingents of party cadres and members need our special attention for the time being.

We all know that the quality of cadres is a factor deciding the success of leadership. Therefore, the party must concentrate great efforts on building the contingent of party and state cadres, especially leading and managerial cadres, capable of shouldering the heavy responsibilities in the new revolutionary stage.

Immediate and long-term plans for training and improving cadres must be formulated so that they will be improved effectively and assigned to the right places.

The party Central Committee political report presented at the fifth party congress says: "In cadre work, it is necessary to make correct choices and properly assign key cadres at all levels, in all branches. A cadre must not be given many jobs concurrently; a correct combination must be made of good and capable cadres in different age groups. Young cadres, women and national minority cadres, who are good and capable and who have grown to maturity in the revolutionary movement of the masses should be actively brought into the leading bodies of the party and state. In assessing cadres, we should overcome the tendency to lay one-sided emphasis either on past work and family background or on academic diplomas and degrees." These instructions of the party are very correct and must be carried out scrupulously.

With regard to the IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONTINGENT OF PARTY MEMBERS, we must carry out three measures simultaneously: Remove unqualified members from the party; admit to the party outstanding elements from the revolutionary mass movement; and improve the quality of party members through work, study, criticism and self-criticism and party activities.

To carry out these measures satisfactorily, special attention must be paid to watching closely the personality of communist party members -- that is, the qualities and abilities which party members must have in the present revolutionary stage.

Each party member, whatever he does and wherever he is, must prove that he is a vanguard combatant and has the ability and prestige to lead the masses in struggling for the cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland. All of his acts must clearly reflect the party's revolutionary and scientific character. He must set a good example for the masses in productive labor and other tasks and daily and hourly persistently strive to accomplish realistic things to contribute to the development of production and stabilization and gradual improvement of the people's life. On the national defense front, he must heighten vigilance and display a courageous and heroic fighting spirit. He must participate actively in the struggle against negativism in economic and social life and get in close touch with the masses. He must display a sense of organization and discipline, maintain the unity and oneness of minds within the party, lead a healthy and honest life and engage passionately in study in order to improve his work standards. He must develop warm patriotism and be imbued with a genuine proletarian internationalist spirit. Only persons with such qualifications deserve to be in the ranks of the glorious party.

With such qualified party cadres and members, with the traditional unity and oneness of minds within the party, with the blood sealed attachment between the party and people and with the strength of the international solidarity between our people and the world's peoples, our party will certainly fulfill its difficult but glorious duties, always "worthy as the leader and truly faithful servant of the people" and the organizer of all victories of the Vietnamese revolution, as Comrade Truong Chinh said in his speech opening the congress.

On the long path of struggling for the socialist ideal, our party and people are faced with great difficulties. But we have many advantages, and these advantages are basic. Illuminated by the resolutions of the fifth party congress and struggling perseveringly, our entire party and all our people and soldiers will certainly achieve successes in building socialism and defending the fatherland.

As party Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Le Duan said in his speech closing the congress: "Our entire party and all our people and soldiers are being reinforced with a new vitality brought about by the historic resolutions of the congress.

"We are determined to fully implement the sacred testament of our great President Ho Chi Minh.

"No opposing force can check our advance."

With this iron-clad conviction, let our entire party and all our people strive to implement the historic resolutions of the fifth party congress successfully.

MALAYSIAMAHATHIR CALLS FOR PARTY UNITY, DISCIPLINE

BK271421 Kuala Lumpur Domestic Service in English 1330 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir Mohamed says the struggle to give full meaning to independence is not over. It must be continued by Malaysians in the spirit of unity and discipline. There is no place for selfish attitude and self-interest.

The prime minister's remarks are contained in an interview published in the latest issue of MERDEKA, the official United Malay national organization publication.

He says if self-interest attitude continues, it will lead to the collapse of party unity and discipline. Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir says unity of political parties, which brought about independence and discipline in the parties, were the basis of the nation's progress and stability.

KUALA LUMPUR WELCOMES DHANABALAN'S TOKYO REMARK

BK271339 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 27 May 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Singapore Foreign Minister S. Dhanabalan's statement last Monday [24 May] in Tokyo that the Khmer Rouge should not return to power in Kampuchea should come as no surprise. If the current move to form a coalition government comprising the three resistance groups would result in a return to power by the Khmer Rouge, then international support, now manifested in the seating of the Democratic Kampuchea Government in the United Nations, would definitely evaporate. There would also be no support to the concept by the people of Kampuchea and more importantly, the ASEAN group will have nothing to do with such a idea.

The 30,000 strong Khmer Rouge may be the strongest faction fighting against the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea and there is also no doubt that it is bearing the brunt of the fighting and suffering the highest number of casualties. But, the Khmer Rouge cannot wipe out the record of their genocidal rule when it was in power in Phnom Penh from 1975 to 1978. That taint on its record would remain forever and more importantly, it has disqualified them from ever holding power in Kampuchea.

The grim fact is that the Khmer Rouge on its own would not be able to obtain the domestic and international support that would be sufficient to oust the Vietnamese and puppet Heng Samrin regime, and this is due entirely to the past record of the Khmer Rouge.

When the Khmer Rouge was in power, there was a massive extermination of its enemies, both real and imaginary. For the first time in recent modern history, a government declared its own educated elite as enemy of the people and the Khmer Rouge systematically eliminated the whole group. Its forced relocation of people from the cities to the towns resulted in the death of hundreds of thousands and the enforced separation of families.

The Khmer Rouge abolition of the currency system and its return to basic farming made a shamble of the Kampuchean economy and brought about widespread starvation.

The genocidal policies of the Khmer Rouge cut Kampuchea off from the world and the border dispute with Vietnam and the bombardment of its territory contributed to Vietnamese military invasion of Kampuchea.

There are actions that can never be forgotten, much less forgiven. It would be preposterous to assume that ASEAN would have anything to do with the government that has the blood of its own people on its hands.

The ASEAN group has not shrunk from the responsibility of exposing these genocidal acts against the helpless people. The coalition tht ASEAN in proposing would result in the formation of a government where the Khmer Rouge will be allowed to play a role. But that government would be led and directed by nationalistic and trusted leaders, like Son Sann and Prince Norodom Sihanouk.

Kampuchean leaders, who had tainted background, like Pol Pot and Khieu Samphan, would be encouraged to go into voluntary exile. The interests of Vietnam, expecially those pertaining to well defined and secured borders, would also be protected. But the Khmer Rouge must accept and agree to a leadership that the Kampuchean people and the international community can accept. Without this, its current struggle would be futile and any attempt to ensure the Khmer Rouge return to power would only mean a continuation of Vietnamese military occupation and the puppet government of the Heng Samrin clique.

#### SINGAPORE

#### FRENCH MINISTER JOBERT ENDS VISIT 27 MAY

BK271451 Singapore Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 27 May 82

[Text] The French state minister and minister for external trade, Mr Michel Jobert, left Singapore this afternoon after a 3-day official visit. He was seen off at the airport by the parliamertary secretary to the Ministry of Trade and Industry, Mr (Chan Chee Seng).

Before his departure, Mr Jobert told news reporters that the first meeting of the France-Singapore joint committee is expected to take place in October. He said that the signing yesterday of the agreement on economic and industrial cooperation between the two countries reflected the general desire for more interaction between them. The next step, Mr Jobert said, was to move on to the more precise qusion of implementation. The French minister has already invited the minister for trade and industry, Dr Tony Tan, to visit France.

During his talks yesterday with the first deputy prime minister and minister of education, Dr Goh Keng Swee, Mr Jobert said a wide range of subjects were discussed. These included the French system of education which Dr Goh had studied when he visited the country, Singapore's need to invest her substantial foreign reserves, the world economy and the political situation in the Southeast Asian region.

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